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I. INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND:

The State of Nevada, through the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), is pleased to present the Annual Report on the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2005 (July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005). This report describes Nevada's efforts to meet the goals and objectives of its Clean Water State Revolving loan program for fiscal year 2005 as identified in the Intended Use Plan (IUP).

The federal Water Quality Act (the Clean Water Act amendments) of 1987 ended the construction grants program in 1990 and instead provided federal assistance for transition into a low interest loan program aimed at funding public wastewater projects. The legislation also included a condition that each state must provide 20 percent match to the federal assistance, which also provided more total funds available for loans. Nevada received the first federal assistance for the newly created loan program in the form of a Capitalization Grant awarded on September 29, 1989. After the creation of State statutes and regulations in 1991, Nevada's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program began. Nevada then issued a bond to provide the 20 percent state match for both the 1989 and 1990 grants and awarded its first loan to the City of Mesquite in September of 1991.

In order to increase available funding for the CWSRF loan program, Nevada also issued its first leveraged bond in 1995, and has since provided approximately \$104 million in leveraged funds to enhance Nevada's ability to fulfill more loan needs. The combination of federal grants, state match, leveraged funds, and principal and interest paid on existing loans has given Nevada the ability to obligate approximately \$240 million into loans since the inception of the CWSRF program in 1991 through FY2005.

Nevada's CWSRF program provides low interest loans to local government entities or other publicly owned facilities for a wide range of wastewater projects. Only projects included on the CWSRF Project Priority List can apply for a loan (see Attachment 1 for FY2005 Project Priority List). Prior to the beginning of each funding period, NDEP conducts a survey of proposed wastewater treatment projects within the state. All eligible loan applicants with a project needing potential funding from the CWSRF must complete a form to provide a description, justification, estimated cost, and implementation schedule of the project. NDEP then reviews each project form received for classification, ranking, and placement onto the Nevada's Project Priority List based on numerous factors including threat to public health and the environment, need due to population growth, etc.

An entity ready to secure a loan from the fund then submits an application. Providing the requesting entity and project are ranked high enough on the finalized Priority List, and the CWSRF has the funds available, the loan binding commitment process begins. At the time of each loan contract, the Nevada program determines the interest rate for each loan at 62.5% of the current Bond Buyer's Index. The average interest rate in FY2005 was a low 2.99%, making the CWSRF program an excellent choice for project funding.

II. GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The following long-term and short-term goals and accomplishments are identified in the FY2004 Intended Use Plan (IUP). The staff of the CWSRF program continually strives to reach and maintain each goal of the IUP. Throughout the next few years, program staff will evaluate each goal and amend, change, or delete it, and add new goals as appropriate due to changes that have occurred since the start of the program in 1991.

A. LONG-TERM GOALS

Long-Term Goal 1: *Maintain compliance with water quality goals and protect the public health by providing financial assistance for the construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works, non point source control projects, and other projects which may be eligible.*

Progress Toward Goal 1:

Projects funded from the SRF help eliminate discharges to waters of the State and provide capacity to serve the communities' growing populations. Nevada's CWSRF program funded three projects this year to help attain this goal:

- The City of Reno received a loan for \$12,610,785.00 to fund the rehabilitation of old collection lines that are leaking. To prevent leaking and infiltration, the old lines will be slip lined.
- The City of Reno received a loan for \$15,690,010.00 to fund the expansion of the Reno-Stead Water Recreation facility to accommodate the increasing population levels in the north valley area.
- The City of Sparks received a loan for \$4,209,247.00 to construct and enlarge the Vista-Prater collection line. This is a phase of a larger project that will extend the collection system north into the Spanish Springs and to accommodate increasing growth in the area.

Long-Term Goal 2: *Provide the best available financial assistance to municipalities and interstate agencies through the management of the SRF.*

Progress Toward Goal 2:

The State's financial advisor and bond counsel assist NDEP staff and local governments in the administration of the SRF program and is responsible for the sale of State Matching Bonds. The State Treasurer is responsible for managing the SRF monies and for making payments and receiving loan repayments.

Three loans were generated in 2005 out of 10 possible projects anticipated for funding in 2005. Two projects were withdrawn because of increased costs, with the remainder of the projects expected to be funded in fiscal year 2006. While

timing issues and readiness factors continue to dictate actual loans made, the value of projects on the priority list continues to top \$250 million.

Long-Term Goal 3: Ensure technical integrity of the SRF program through adequate and effective planning, engineering reviews and compliance inspection.

Progress Toward Goal 3:

The Bureau of Water Pollution Control has a staff of fifteen engineers (nine of them registered as professional engineers in the State of Nevada) to provide technical services for the SRF program. Other disciplines (chemists, geologists, accountants, hydrologists) are available within the Bureau and Division to provide assistance as necessary.

Although the Bureau has fifteen engineers, only two (2) are dedicated part-time to the SRF for a total of approximately .5 FTE. During fiscal year 2005, they performed the following compliance inspections:

City of Fallon	NV0020061	June 28, 2005	No Compliance Items
City of Elko	NEV20014	June 23, 2005	No Compliance Items
City of Lovelock	NV203011	May 10, 2005	No Compliance Items
Truckee Meadows	NV0020150	April 20, 2005	No Compliance Items
City of Reno-Stead	NV0020168	March 9, 2005	No Compliance Items
Silver Springs GID	NEV99012	February 18, 2005	No Compliance Items
City of Henderson	NV002098	November 30, 2004	No Compliance Items

Long-Term Goal 4: Ensure proper accounting, audit and fiscal procedures.

Progress Toward Goal 4:

NDEP has an accounting section that establishes SRF procedures at NDEP and has previously administered the fiscal aspects of the program. However, in April 2004, an additional position was reassigned to the CWSRF program to take over a portion of the fiscal tasks previously done by the division's accounting section.

The State Treasurer's staff is well qualified to administer and manage the SRF funds and accounts, specifically cash transactions, bond sales, and loan repayments. The State's Financial Advisor prepares a comprehensive annual overview of the program, prepares loan repayment schedules, analyzes the funds capability to provide loans, provides sub-recipient monitoring, and provides other financial services as requested.

The accountant and the management analyst work in tandem to prepare financial statements and reports, prepare funding scenarios and advise the program manager on fiscal and accounting issues.

Long-Term Goal 5: Maintain an adequate data management system.

Progress Toward Goal 5:

NDEP's accounting section, the Bureau of Water Pollution Control, and the State Treasurer's office have established data management systems for the SRF loan program.

All program data is administered within NDEP's accounting section and the Bureau of Water Pollution Control has been managed using the CWSRF Project Manager Database. This database tracks most program and financial data related to the loan fund and aids in the submission of the National Information Management System (NIMS) report. A few minor discrepancies did show up in the 2005 NIMS report, but an analysis of the problem indicated that it was a data entry problem rather than a software problem. It was a matter of how a project that covered multiple needs categories should be accounted for. It was decided to split the cost evenly between the different needs categories rather than assign the total cost to each needs category involved. This resulted in a phantom increase in the total project assistance.

Long-Term Goal 6: Administer the SRF so that its revolving nature is assured in perpetuity.

Progress Toward Goal 6:

All loans are backed by the full faith and credit of the loan recipient. To date all loan repayments over the history of the program have been made on schedule.

The State Treasurer, in accordance with limitations imposed by State law, invests balances of the SRF.

It may not be possible to maintain the purchasing power of the SRF at some fixed level. The purchasing power of the SRF will fluctuate based on the rate of inflation and other factors affecting interest rates.

The primary function of the SRF is to provide loans at attractive rates of interest, in order to encourage municipalities to fund improvements to their wastewater treatment and disposal facilities and non-point source projects.

The purchasing power of the SRF, although an important consideration, should be considered secondary to maintaining a flow of money to municipalities.

The average loan interest rate for FY2005 was 2.9938%. Nevada's CWSRF program calculates the interest rate at the time the loan contract is signed using 62.5% of the 20 year Municipal Bond Index rate. Therefore, as market rates increase, loan rates increase; as market rates decrease, loan rates decrease accordingly. In order to determine the best mechanism to set loan rates, the financial advisor and staff will be reviewing the process currently used and

explore how other states set rates. The current rate structure however, does appear to provide low rates while allowing the fund to grow sufficiently and insure its lending capacity is maintained.

The following table indicates the loans made, the interest rate for each loan, and a comparison of Nevada's average rate with the average market rate. A more detailed table indicating the total savings to all CWSRF borrowers over the life of each 20-year loan is located in Attachment 6.

Loan Recipient	Loan #	Interest Rate
City of Sparks	CS32-0409	2.88125%
City of Reno	CS32-0407	3.1125%
City of Reno	CS32-0403	2.9875%
Average Nevada CWSRF Interest Rate		2.9938%
Average Market Rate		4.79%
Average Interest Savings for Loan Recipients		1.7962%

B. SHORT-TERM GOALS

The following short-term goals were included in the FY 2005 Intended Use Plan.

Short-Term Goal 1: *To provide loans in accordance with schedules contained in the priority list and procedures contained in the priority system.*

Progress Toward Goal 1:

Although there were 24 projects on the priority list, only the City of Reno and the City of Sparks were ready to proceed during FY2005. Many projects were still in the design and facility planning stages. Entities apply for the priority list even though they might not be ready to ensure that they will not lose funds should they find that they are able to accelerate their timetable and take the money during the fiscal year. Attachment 2 indicates projects included on the Priority List in FY2004 but not funded.

Short-Term Goal 2: *Develop and implement an annual IUP and submit it with the annual grant application, provided grant funds are authorized.*

Progress Toward Goal 2:

The 2005 IUP was submitted in August of 2005. EPA awarded the 2005 Capitalization Grant (appropriation year FY2004) to the SRF program on January 7, 2005 in the amount of \$6,471,800.00.

Short-Term Goal 3: *Have an annual audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted government accounting standards.*

Progress Toward Goal 3:

The Office of the Inspector General started the 2004 SRF audit in May with a review of internal controls and procedures. Although the audit was expected to be completed by the winter of 2005, it appears that it is the time of this writing, it won't be published until the fall of FY 06.

Short-Term Goal 4: *Prepare and submit an annual report to EPA covering the accomplishments of the IUP.*

Progress Toward Goal 4:

This annual report meets this goal. The 2004 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Performance Evaluation Report (PER) prepared by EPA indicated the need to enhance the annual report with thorough program documentation, project and financing discussions, including exhibits, charts and tables. This report includes more information and exhibits than previously reported. Three new attachments have been added. One is the table on environmental statements, another is the environmental benefits form and the last one includes a series of graphs that include a comparison of national and state program and financial indicators.

Short-Term Goal 5: *Provide loans to municipalities to assist them in providing adequate wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facilities for their rapidly expanding population.*

Progress Toward Goal 5:

Three projects were ready to construct in 2005 and received loans from the SRF:

- The City of Sparks received a loan for \$4,209,247.00 for a new interceptor line that will replace older lines that can no longer carry the effluent load from the developing areas to the north of the city.

Environmental Benefit: The project will prevent surcharging where raw sewage could come up, out of manholes and create a public health hazard.

- The City of Reno received a loan in the amount of \$12,610,785.00 for sewer line rehabilitation.

Environmental Benefit: Old sewer collection lines in Reno pose a potential public health hazard concern to the drinking water supply. The city will slip line the old collection lines to prevent inflow and infiltration.

- The City of Reno received a loan for \$15,690,010.00 to expand the Reno-Stead treatment plant north of the city in a high growth area.

Environmental Benefit: The expansion of the plant help to lessen the use of septic systems in the north valleys and reduce the nitrate loadings of the north valley aquifer.

Short-Term Goal 6: *The NDEP will encourage municipalities to use loans and other financial assistance from the SRF to construct projects that will improve and protect the quality of the waters of the state, including projects for the control of non-point sources of pollution.*

Progress Toward Goal 6:

Twenty-one (21) projects applied for and were included on the FY2004 Project Priority List (Attachment 1) with a projected total cost of \$281,334,000.00.

The non-point source projects on the priority list were not ready for funding in FY2005.

On a regular basis, staff continues to meet with an umbrella group called Infrastructure of Nevada Communities (INC), which consists of funding entities as well as recipient communities to discuss projects that may need financial assistance.

III. DETAILS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Number of loans for fiscal year 2005: 3
 - Assistance amount: \$32,510,042.00
 - Assistance disbursed: 40
 - Principal repayments: \$32,512.179.00
 - Interest payments: \$4,281,442
 - Weighed average interest rates: 3.022%
 - Interest earnings and investments: \$1,825,677.00
 - Interest paid on leveraged Match bonds: \$5,037,559.00
 - Loan repayments: \$7,144,516.00
 - Interest payments received: \$4,281,442.00
 - Administrative expenses from CWSRF: \$ 350,128.22
- The following table shows the performance of the Nevada CWSRF over the past three state fiscal years as compared with national 2008 targets.

Financial Indicators	Nevada Averages			2008 National Targets
	SFY03	SFY04	SFY05	
Federal Return on Investment (cumulative)	\$1.84	\$2.00	\$2.18	\$2.37
CWSRF Assistance as a % of Funds Available	88%	86%	90%	94%
Disbursements as a % of Executed Loans	87%	70%	100%	--

Nevada's federal return on investment (cumulative) continues to rise and more closer to the 2008 national target of 237% indicating that the pace of loans and their disbursements continues to increase. Coupled with disbursements as a % if loans demonstrate that funds are not sitting in the SRF but are being put to their intended use in a timely fashion helping the program achieve its intended objectives.

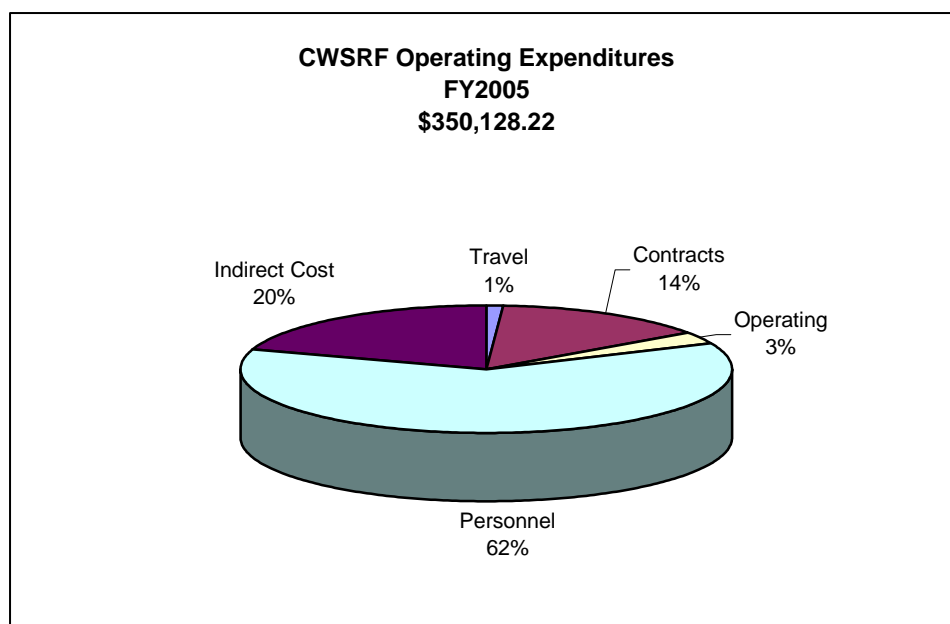
Assistance as a % of funds did increase, with the increase resulting from the large leveraged bond issue that will take several years to be fully disbursed. The project funded with the leveraged bond was for a phased project that would take several years to complete. A better strategy to avoid available funds from sitting unused would be to sell the bonds in phases to comport to the project phases.

The major focus of Nevada's program has always been to move the money out as expeditiously as possible and to bring projects to conclusion as quickly as possible. However, our control of the pace and timing of loans is limited. Nevada has a small pool of borrowers. The major entities in the State include Clark County in the South and Washoe County in the North. Because the growth rate in the south is so high and the size of the projects so large, the City of Henderson alone could take all the money available in the CWSRF, leaving no funds for other borrowers. Because we cannot totally fund them, they choose to borrow in the private markets. The incredibly high

growth rate in effect, subsidizes the difference between the SRF rate and the market rate. This leaves the fund with approximately 4 or 5 regular borrowers in the North. With such a small pool of borrowers, it is not inconceivable that in any one year, there may be only one loan (possibly no loans). The indicators in any one-year then will reflect the readiness of the Northern borrowers to take the money and construct. While we feel indicators can be of value in assessing program performance, we feel that they are of much greater value when viewed over a longer period than a year. We believe performance over several years gives a more accurate picture of performance for a small state like Nevada. In any case, Nevada always tries to keep the pace high and to loan the money as quickly as projects are ready.

IV. FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

- The office of the Inspector General has yet to complete the audit for 2004, and no completion date has been indicated. The 2004 audited Financial Statements, therefore, will not be submitted with this report until the Fund audit has been issued. The 2005 un-audited Financial Statement will however be submitted with this annual report.
- **SINGLE AUDIT** – Kafoury and Armstrong have submitted no schedule for a Single Audit Act audit for 2005. The last audit done in 2002 had no material findings resulting in the program being placed on a 3-year schedule. At this time it is not known when the 2005 audit will be conducted.
- The CWSRF program sets aside a portion of each Capitalization Grant received by EPA for the administration expenses of the program including personnel costs, travel, operating, contracts and indirect costs. In FY2005, a total of \$350,128.22 was spent on the administration of the program. The following chart shows the percentage spent on each category of administration costs:



- The CWSRF program issued a state match bond (2005 G Series) in the amount of \$1,953,746.21 on September 14, 2005. This match bond provided the required 20% match to two grants: CS320001-2005 and CS320001-2006.

V. COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS:

- All municipalities in Nevada are audited annually. Copies of the loan recipients audits are reviewed each year and kept in an audit file.
- No issues of compliance have surfaced relative to the SRF for any of the loan recipients.
- The loan contract requires the loan recipient to comply with Federal "crosscutters" as well as other State and Federal requirements.
- There has been no evidence that loan recipients have failed to comply with any of the Federal crosscutters, where applicable, nor any other applicable Federal or State statute or regulation.
- CWA Section 602(b)(3) requires that the State must enter into binding commitments in an amount equal to 120% of each capitalization grant payment within 1 year of the date payment was made.

At the end of FY2005, the required cumulative binding loan commitments equaled $120\% \times \$108,729,600.00$ or $\$130,475,520.00$. Nevada well exceeded this requirement by the end of FY2005 with the cumulative binding loan commitments equal to $\$238,611,331.00$ (183%), resulting in an overmatch of 63%.

- MBE/WBE reports were submitted for the fourth quarter of State FY2005. The only MBE/WBE use of federal funds (administrative portion) reported was to Bonanza Travel in the amount of \$113.35.

The University of Nevada Reno, Small Business Development Center (SBDC) has contracted with the Nevada SRF programs (CWSRF and DWSRF) and the Department of Transportation over the last 5 years to provide outreach with MBE/WBE businesses within Nevada. The contract will expire on December 31, 2005.

The Bureau is currently assessing the possibility of negotiating a new contract to provide technical assistance to the loan recipients to help them achieve the fair share objectives. This assessment is being done in light of the 9th Circuit Court Case, *Western States Paving v. Washington State DOT*. The court addressed the legal question of the constitutionality of State DBE programs in the absence of specific findings of past discrimination.

The Bureau is in discussion with the EPA MBE/WBE coordinator regarding the impact of this case on the availability analysis and on the fair share negotiations.

Presently, the Bureau is in the process of addressing questions raised by EPA head quarters regarding methodology used in reaching the final MBE/WBE/DBE figures in the availability analysis itself.

1. **Defaults on loan payments** – There have been no defaults on loans and all loan payments have been received on time.

VI. CERTIFICATIONS:

I hereby certify to the following:

- 1) Grant payments have been accepted and expended in accordance with State law.
- 2) The Nevada Bureau of Water Pollution Control has administered the SRF in accordance with federal laws and regulations and to the best of my knowledge loan recipients have complied with the federal "crosscutters".

Morris Kanowitz
SRF Program Manager
Nevada Bureau of Water Pollution Control

Attachment 1

FY2005 Project Priority List

Attachment 2

FY2005 Priority List
PROJECTS NOT FUNDED

**FY2005 Priority List
Projects Not Funded**

Loan Recipient	Project Description	Reason For Not Funding	Permit #
Washoe County CS32-0401	Spanish Springs Regional WWTF	Awaiting amendment to 208 Water Management Plan	No Permit
Washoe County CS32-0102	Spanish Springs Septic to Sewer	Not ready to proceed	No Permit
Incline Village GID CS32-0404	Discharge Pipeline Replacement	Not ready to proceed	NEV30009
Lyon County CS32-0501	Plant Conversion to SBR for Lagoons	Not ready to proceed	NEV10017
Douglas County SID #1 CS32-0502	Round Hill Reservoir Lining Project	Not ready to proceed	NEV80033
Humboldt County CS32-0105	Collection System & Treatment Plant- Grass Valley	Project on hold indefinitely	No Permit
Lyon County CS32-0503	Rolling A Plant Expansion	Ready in FY06	NEV2000500
City of North Las Vegas CS32-0504	New WRF	Not ready to proceed	No Permit
City of Reno CS32-0203	Effluent Reuse Distribution System	Not ready to proceed	No Permit
Washoe-Storey Conservation District CS32-0505	Steamboat Creek Redevelopment Project	On hold	No Permit
City of Sparks CS32-0408	Sparks Blvd. Reliever Interceptor	Not ready to proceed	No Permit

Loan Recipient	Project Description	Reason For Not Funding	Permit #
City of Sparks CS32-0409	Vista/Prater Reliever Interceptor	Ready for Loan in FY06	No Permit
Washoe County CS32-0111	Pleasant Valley Interceptor	Not ready to proceed	No Permit
Washoe County CS32-0112	Lawton-Verdi Interceptor	Project will be picked up by City of Reno in FY06	No Permit
Lyon County CS32-0506	South Dayton Expansion Project	Project has been dropped	NEV10017
Silver Springs GID CS23-0508	Expansion of Collection System	Not ready to proceed	NEV99012
City of Reno CS32-0410	Septic to Sewer	Not ready to proceed	NV0020150
Lyon County CS32-0507	Septic to Sewer	Not ready to proceed	No Permit
Washoe County CS32-0411	Verdi Septic to Sewer	Not ready to proceed	NV0020150
Churchill County CS32-0509	New WWT Facility	Project has been dropped	No Permit
Washoe County CS32-0208	Spanish Springs Stormwater Control	Not ready to proceed	No Permit
City of Sparks CS32-0412	Storm drain improvements	Not ready to proceed	No Permit
Washoe County CS32-0413	Huffaker Hills Reservoir Relining	Not ready to proceed	NEV40024

Attachment 3

Status of CWSRF Projects

Status of CWSRF Projects

Loan Recipient	Loan Closing	Initiation of Operation
City of Henderson C32-1001 Phase III Phase IV Phase V Phase VI RIBs	10/24/91 - - - - -	 09/04/91 11/11/91 03/29/93 02/06/91 03/29/93
City of Winnemucca C32-1002	12/10/91	05/01/91
City of Elko C32-1003	12/02/91	06/29/92
City of Mesquite C32-1004	09/27/91	06/10/91
City of Yerington C32-1005	10/29/92	06/10/93
Incline Village GID C32-1006	10/29/92	07/03/93
City of West Wendover C32-1008	10/27/92	08/01/93
City of Henderson C32-1010, 1018, 1024	10/29/92	11/01/94
Fernley Utilites C32-1012	10/28/92	09/01/94
City of Elko C32-1013 1st Contract 2nd Contract	06/21/94	 05/04/95 06/26/95
Elko County Jackpot C32-1014	06/09/94	09/15/94
Carson City C32-1016 1st Contract 2nd Contract	06/27/94	 12/16/94 01/10/97
City of Sparks C32-1009	05/15/96	08/22/97
City of Mesquite C32-1022	10/27/95	07/21/97
Carson City C32-1011	08/17/95	07/25/97

Loan Recipient	Loan Closing	Initiation of Operation
Washoe County C32-9701	08/12/97	07/29/98
Washoe County C32-9702	03/26/98	Completed 12/10/02
Silver Springs C32-9801	07/26/00	03/21/01
Carson City C32-9802	08/14/99	10/10/00
Lovelock C32-9804	08/14/99	10/17/99
City of Elko C32-9905	08/14/99	11/99
Indian Hill GID C32-9903	09/01/99	12/05/00
Fallon C32-0001	12/15/99	11/02/00
Sparks (3) C32-9902	03/02/00	02/01
WC STM Solids Handling C32-9904	06/30/00	06/30/01
WC Horizon Hills C32-9906	06/30/00	06/30/01
Battle Mountain CS32-0104	01/02/01	08/01/02
WC STMWRF CS32-0108	01/24/01	08/14/03
Sparks CS32-0110	09/10/01	05/01/03
Sparks CS32-0101	06/27/02	07/01/03
IVGID CS32-0204	10/09/02	05/01/04
Sparks CS32-0303	10/28/03	Under Construction
City of Reno CS32-0405	04/06/04	Under Construction
WC Cold Springs CS32-0107	06/11/04	Under Construction
City of Reno CS32-0407	07/13/04	Under Construction

Loan Recipient	Loan Closing	Initiation of Operation
City of Reno CS32-0403	08/25/04	Under Construction
City of Sparks CS32-0409	04/19/05	Under Construction

Attachment 4

Sources of Project Funds

Sources of Project Funds

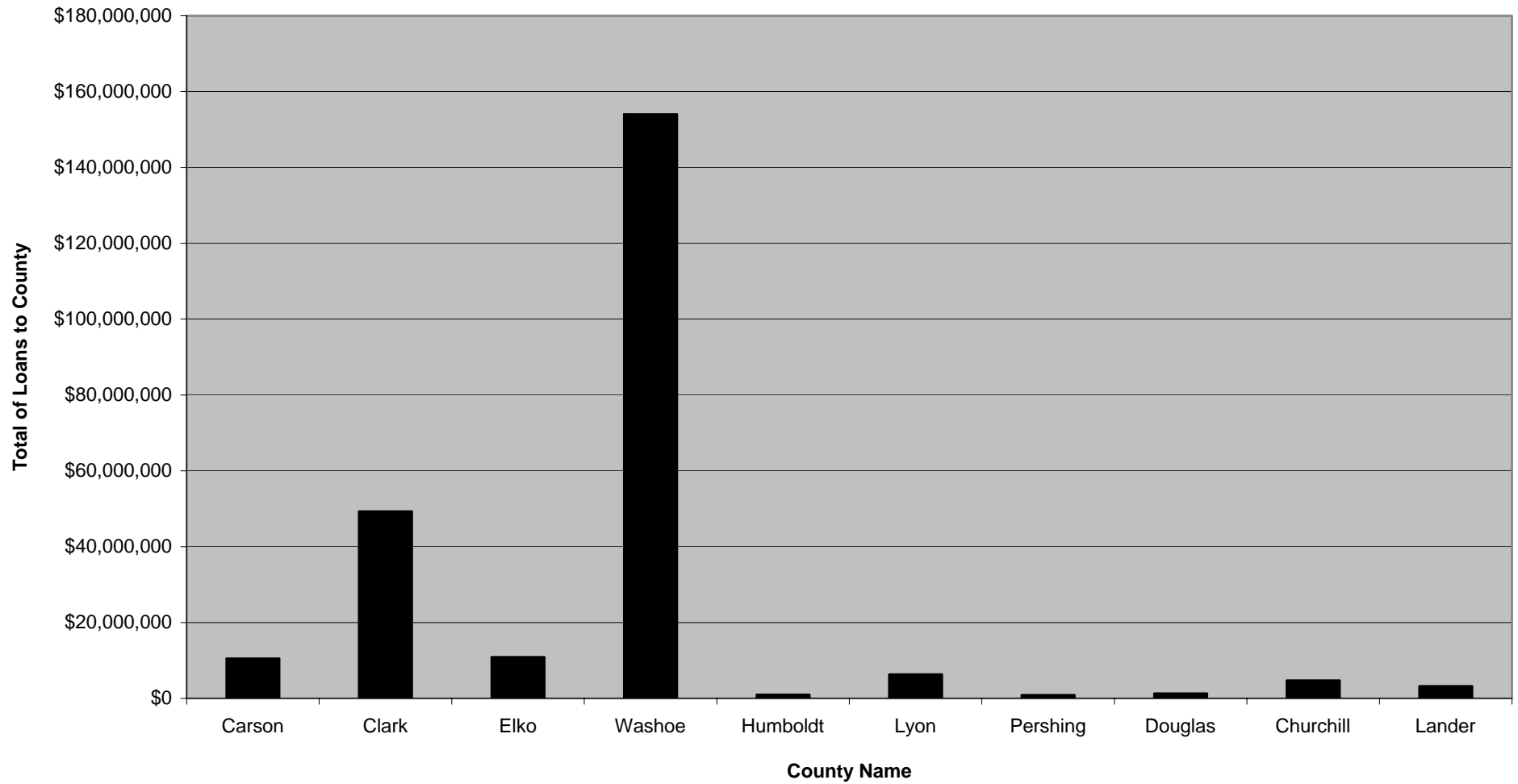
Project Name	Loan Number	Needs Category	Assistance Amount	Federal Share	State match Bonds	Reloan Funds	Leveraged bond
City of Henderson	C32-1001	II	7,221,110	6,017,592	1,203,518		
City of Winnemucca*	C32-1002	I	1,000,000	833,333	166,667		
City of Elko	C32-1003	I	1,000,000	833,333	166,667		
City of Mesquite*	C32-1004	I	1,280,000	1,066,667	213,333		
City of Yerington	C32-1005	I	1,325,313	1,104,428	220,885		
Incline Village GID	C32-1006	I	3,925,398	3,271,165	654,233		
City of West Wendover	C32-1008	I	2,500,000	2,083,333	416,667		
City of Henderson	C32-1010	I	12,300,000	10,250,000	2,050,000		
Fernley Town Utilities	C32-1012	IIIB	2,000,000	1,666,667	333,333		
City of Henderson	C32-1018	I	12,410,431	10,342,026	2,068,405		
City of Carson City	C32-1016	IV A	2,400,000	2,000,000	400,000		
City of Elko	C32-1013	I	2,500,000	2,083,333	416,667		
Elko County-Jackpot	C32-1014	I	900,000	750,000	150,000		
City of Sparks	C32-1009	II	6,814,488	3,474,100	694,820		2,645,568
City of Carson City	C32-1011	II	2,120,000	1,766,667	353,333		
City of Sparks	C32-1017	IV B	4,700,000	3,916,667	783,333		
City of Mesquite	C32-1022	I	6,600,000	124,206	24,841	6,450,953	
City of Henderson*	C32-1024	I	9,504,950				9,504,950
Washoe County	C32-9701	IIIB, IVA	1,249,137	395,501	79,101	774,535	
Washoe County	C32-9702	VI	5,957,456	3,629,030	755,806	695,937	906,683
Silver Springs	C32-9801	IVA	3,000,000			3,000,000	

Project Name	Loan Number	Needs Category	Assistance Amount	Federal Share	State match Bonds	Reloan Funds	Leveraged bond
Carson City	C32-9802	I, IV	6,000,582	2,595,932	519,186	2,885,464	
Lovelock	C32-9804	I, IV	876,611			876,611	
City of Elko	C32-9905	I	4,000,000	3,333,333	666,667		
Indian Hills GID	C32-9903	I	1,300,000	955,960	191,192	152,848	
Fallon	C32-0001	I	4,750,000	3,958,333	791,667		
Sparks (3)	C32-9902	II	3,070,670	1,444,344	288,869	1,337,458	
Washoe County STM	C32-9904	I	899,228			899,228	
Washoe County Horizon Hills	C32-9906	III A, III B	178,316			178,316	
Battle Mountain	CS32-0104	II	3,252,846	2,710,703	542,143		
W.C. STMWRF	CS32-0108	I	21,000,000			1,389,600	19,601,400
Sparks	CS32-0110	IV B	7,038,807	5,865,670	1,173,137		
Sparks	CS32-0101	II	3,082,359	2,568,632	513,729		
IVGID	CS32-0204	I	2,130,000	1,775,000	355,000		
Sparks	CS32-0303	II	9,000,000	2,464,549	492,910		6,042,541
City of Reno	CS32-0405	IIIB	46,523,205			4,209,247	42,313,958
Washoe County Cold Springs	CS32-0107	IIIB	3,000,000	2,500,000	500,000		
Reno-Stead	CS32-0403	I	15,690,010	7,164,834	1,432,967		7,092,209
Reno Rehab Project	CS32-0407	IV A	12,610,785				12,610,785
Sparks Vista-Prater	CS32-0409	IV B	4,209,247				4,209,247

TOTALS			239,320,949	92,945,338	18,619,076	22,850,197	104,927,341
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Attachment 5
Committed Loan Funds by County
FY1992 thru FY2005

Committed Loan Funds by County FY92 Thru FY05



Attachment 6
CWSRF BORROWER SAVINGS
FY1992 – FY2005

Attachment 7

FY2005 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Attachment 8

ENVIRONMENTAL NARRATIVE

Attachment 9

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS FORM

Attachment 10

PROGRAM INDICATORS